



US009160626B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Balus et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,160,626 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Oct. 13, 2015**

(54) **METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBJECT GROUPING AND STATE MODELING FOR APPLICATION INSTANCES**

USPC ..... 709/223, 224; 370/254, 241.1, 235, 370/230, 217; 707/812, 609; 714/37; 706/47

See application file for complete search history.

(75) Inventors: **Florin Balus**, Cupertino, CA (US); **Paul Kwok**, Sunnyvale, CA (US); **Vinod Prabhu**, Ottawa (CA)

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(73) Assignee: **Alcatel Lucent**, Boulogne-Billancourt (FR)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/346,442**

(22) Filed: **Jan. 9, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0176867 A1 Jul. 11, 2013

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**H04L 12/26** (2006.01)  
**H04L 12/24** (2006.01)  
**H04L 12/723** (2013.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **H04L 41/0893** (2013.01); **H04L 41/0233** (2013.01); **H04L 43/0817** (2013.01); **H04L 43/0847** (2013.01); **H04L 45/50** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... H04L 41/12

*Primary Examiner* — Andrew Lai

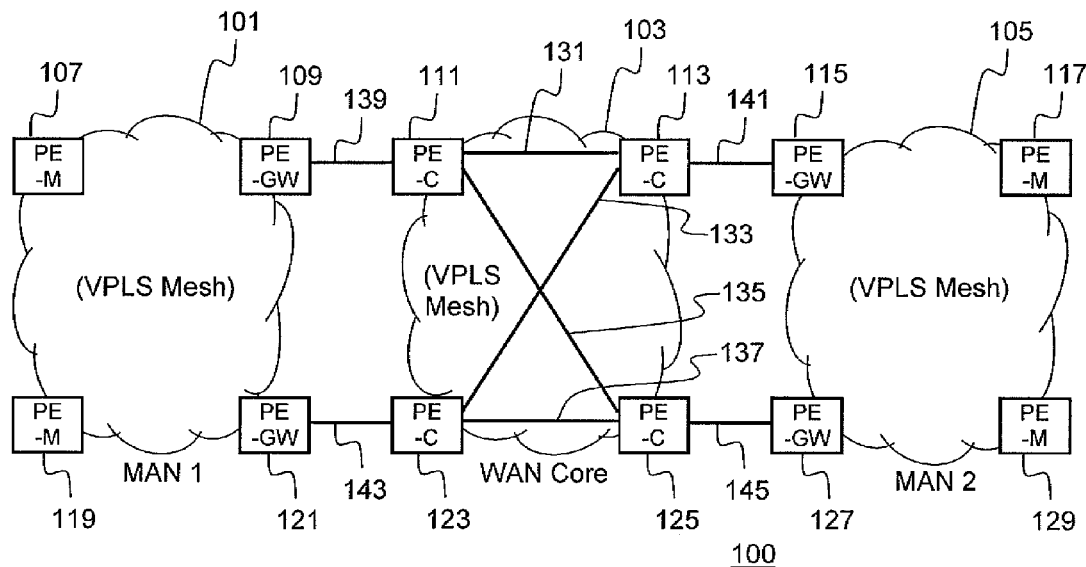
*Assistant Examiner* — Jamaal Henson

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Wall & Tong, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Various exemplary embodiments relate to an operational group in a network element of a communication network, where the operational group is associated with monitored objects and monitoring client objects such that the status of the operational group is a function of the operational status of the monitored objects or services. Monitoring client objects can monitor the status of the operational group such that the status of each of the monitoring client objects reflects the status of the operational group.

**17 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**



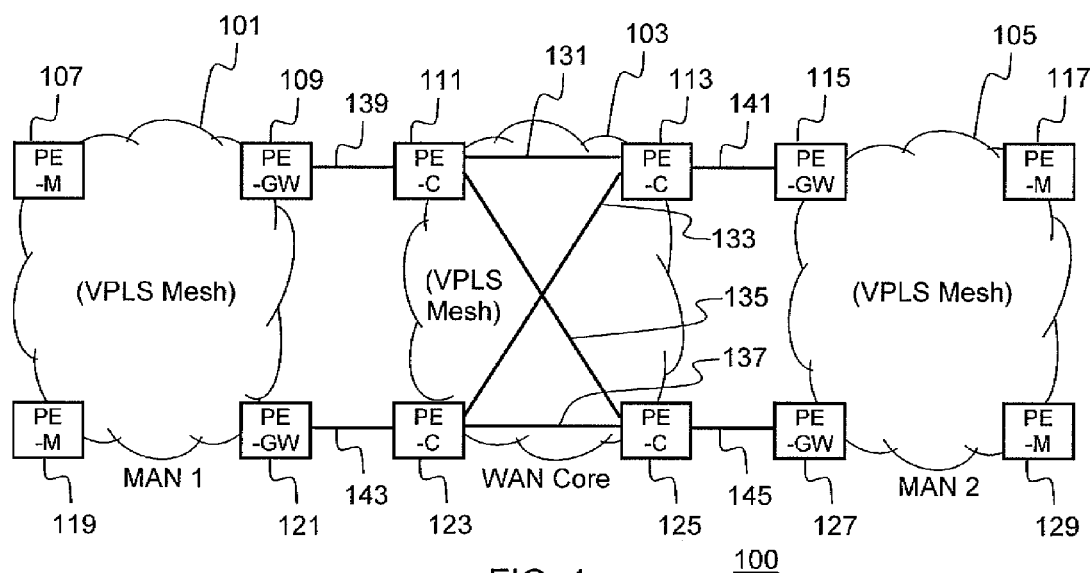


FIG. 1

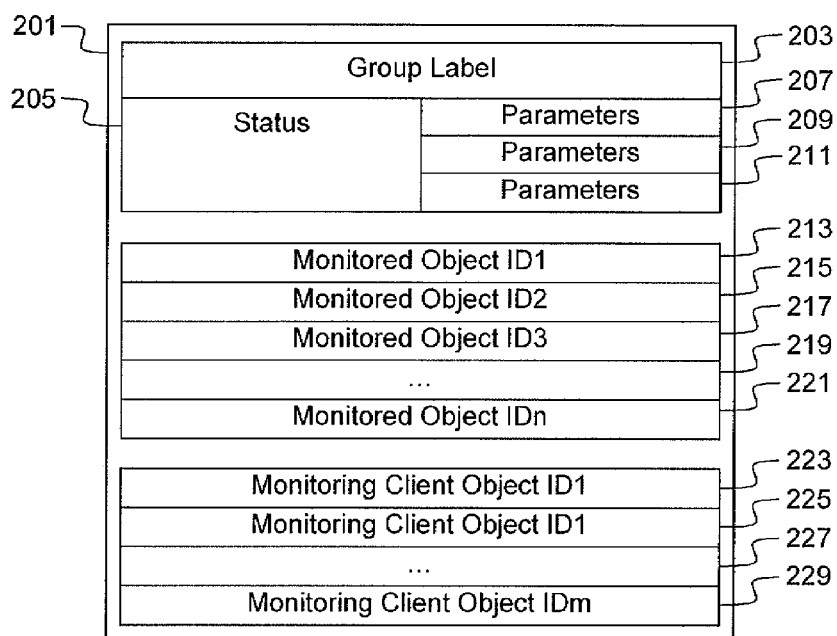


FIG. 2

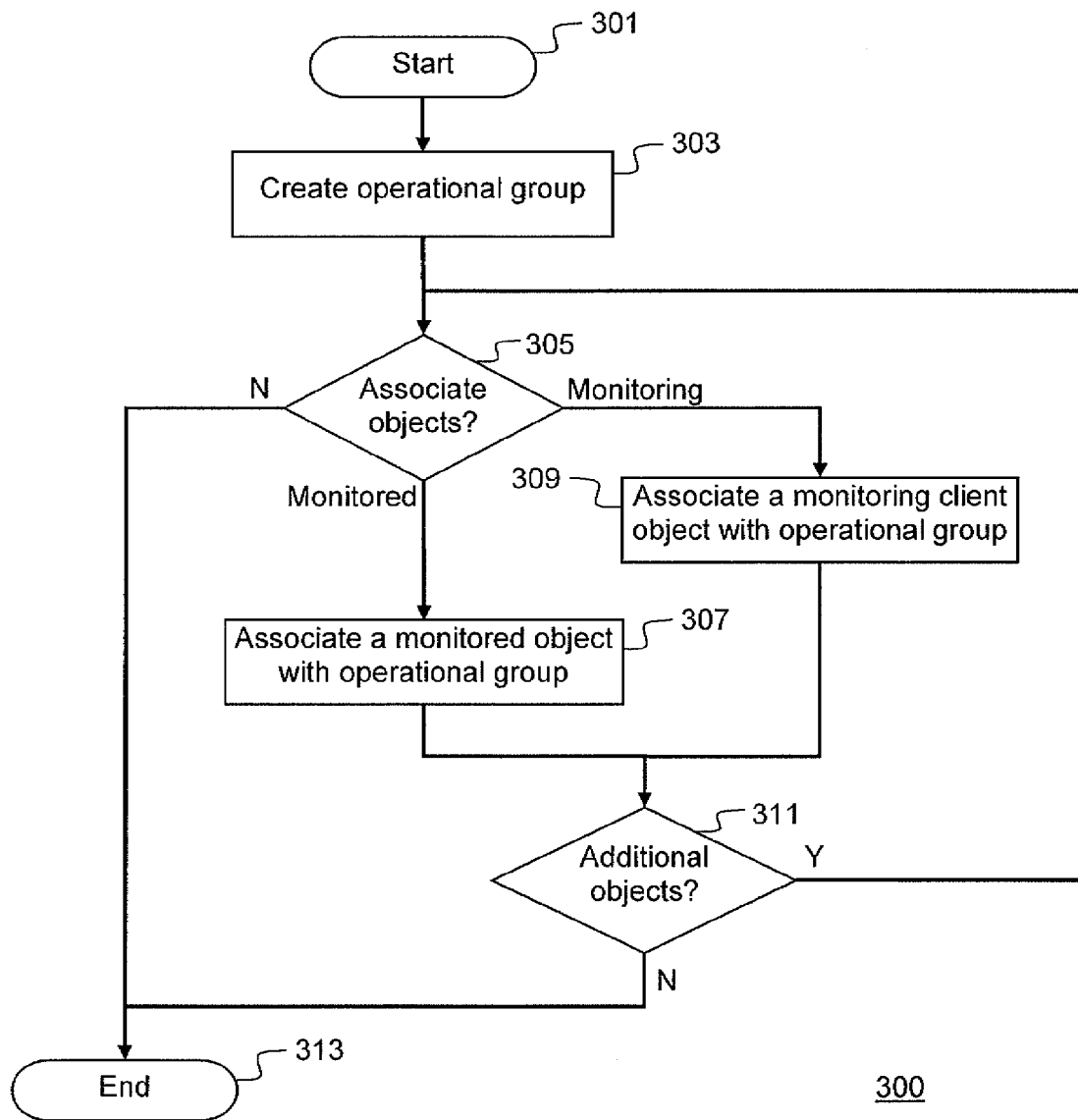


FIG. 3

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## METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR OBJECT GROUPING AND STATE MODELING FOR APPLICATION INSTANCES

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention is directed to telecommunication systems and more specifically, improved management tools for telecommunications services.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Applications may be implemented or instantiated using complex or compound services, endpoints, resources and the like. Unfortunately, coherent management of the various services, endpoints, resources and the like is difficult in present systems.

The various services, endpoints, resources and the like supporting a complex/compound service are presently managed individually by network management systems. That is, application-supportive elements are individually managed from a network-centric perspective by the network management system rather than from an application-centric perspective. This leads to situations where application performance is compromised (or not optimized) due to management decisions addressing problems associated with an individual managed element without regard to the impact of such decisions on application performance, the totality of the managed elements supporting application and so on.

For example, in a communications network where a number of metro area networks (MANs) providing VPLS services over MPLS are interconnected through a wide area network (WAN) also running VPLS, and MPLS Pseudowires (PWs) are used to interconnect the various VPLS instances, current network management techniques control and monitor the individual pseudowires but do not monitor all the collective of pseudowires required to support the VPLS services across the metro area networks.

Therefore, an improved management technique for telecommunications services and objects is highly desirable.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A brief summary of various exemplary embodiments is presented. Some simplifications and omissions may be made in the following summary, which is intended to highlight and introduce some aspects of the various exemplary embodiments, but not to limit the scope of the invention. Detailed descriptions of a preferred exemplary embodiment adequate to allow those of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the inventive concepts will follow in later sections.

Various embodiments of the present invention define an operational group, the status of which may be derived by monitoring the status of individual components (monitored objects) using certain rules. A number of other service entities (monitoring client objects) may be configured to monitor the operational group status and to perform certain actions as a result of status transitions. For example if the operational group goes down, the monitoring objects will be brought down. The concept allows for monitoring and controlling applications implemented using complex/compound services, endpoints, resources and the like.

Advantageously, various embodiments of the present invention can improve application performance by managing application-related elements as a group rather than as individual elements.

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Various exemplary embodiments relate to a hierarchy-free operational group object within a network element, the operational group object comprising: an association with at least one monitored object wherein an operational status of the operational group object is a function of a status parameter of each of the at least one monitored object.

In various alternative embodiments the status parameters are selected from the group comprising: an operational state; a traffic load level; a traffic quality measure; a bit error rate; a quality of service; and a forwarding status.

In various alternative embodiments each monitored object comprises a service selected from the group comprising: a Virtual Leased Line (VLL); a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS); a Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN); and a Circuit Emulation Service.

Various alternative embodiments further comprise an association with one or more monitoring objects, wherein an operational status of each of the one or more monitoring objects is a function of the operational status of the operational group object.

In various alternative embodiments the function is selected from the group of: a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects; a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects having a specific state; and a ratio of the quantity of monitored objects having a specific state relative to the quantity of monitored objects having a different state.

Various alternative exemplary embodiments relate to a method for monitoring a group of network objects. The method comprise steps of: creating an operational group object; associating at least one monitored object with the operational group object, wherein an operational status of the operational group object is a function of a status parameter of each of the at least one monitored object.

In various alternative embodiments the status parameters are selected from the group comprising: an operational state; a traffic load level; a traffic quality measure; a bit error rate; a quality of service; and a forwarding status.

Various alternative embodiments further comprise: associating one or more monitoring objects with the operational group object, wherein an operational status of each of the one or more monitoring objects is a function of the operational status of the operational group object.

Various alternative exemplary embodiments relate to a program storage device readable by a machine, tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform method steps described above.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Some embodiments of apparatus and/or methods in accordance with embodiments of the present invention are now described, by way of example only, and with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 depicts an exemplary communication system illustrating metro area networks providing VPLS services interconnected through a wide area network using provider edge devices;

FIG. 2 illustrates a data structure for an operational group according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 3 illustrates a process flow diagram according to an embodiment of the present invention.

In the figures, like features are denoted by like reference characters.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIG. 1 depicts an exemplary communication system illustrating metro area networks (MAN) "MAN1" 101 and

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“MAN2” **105** providing VPLS services over MPLS interconnected through a wide area network (WAN) “WAN Core” **103**, also running VPLS using provider edge devices (PE) **109, 111, 113, 115, 121, 123, 125** and **127**. PEs are also referred to generically as network elements or network nodes. In the context of the present document, PEs can be network routers, service routers, multiservice edge routers or the like.

MPLS Pseudowires (PWs) are used to interconnect the VPLS instances running on each PE within each MAN **101, 105** and within WAN Core **103**. The VPLS instances on PEs **111, 113, 123, 125** on WAN Core **103** are interconnected with PWs **131, 133, 135, 137** in a mesh arrangement. Similarly, VPLS instances on PEs **107, 109, 119, 121** within MAN1 **101**, and VPLS instances on PEs **115, 117, 127, 129** within MAN2 **105** are interconnected with PWs (not shown) in a mesh arrangement. The VPLS instances on gateway PEs **109, 115** of the MAN1 network **101**, and VPLS instances on gateway PEs **121, 127** of the MAN2 network **105** are connected via PWs **139, 141, 143, 145** to corresponding VPLS instances on PEs **111, 113, 123, 125** respectively of WAN Core **103**. Thus, MAN1 **101** is connected to WAN Core **103** with redundant PWs **139, 143** and similarly, MAN2 **105** is connected to WAN Core **103** with redundant PWs **141, 145**. A redundancy mechanism is usually deployed at the MAN-WAN interface to ensure that only one of the PWs of each redundant pair is active at any point in time while the other is in standby.

For example, for the interconnection between MAN1 **101** and WAN Core **103** let us assume that the PW **139** between PE **109** and PE **111** is active and PW **143** between PE **121** and PE **123** is in standby. If the WAN PW Mesh sourced at PE **111** goes down then PE **111** is no longer the appropriate choice for the interconnect to MAN1. In this case, PW **139** should be placed in standby mode and the PW **143** should be activated in order to maintain connectivity between MAN1 **101** and WAN Core **103**.

Traditionally, the status of the individual PWs **131, 135** on a network node such as PE **111** and the services they support (such as VPLS) would have needed to be monitored individually, complicating management of the interconnections between MAN1 **101** and WAN Core **103**.

Operationally, embodiments of the present invention define an operational group to associate disparate objects and services. For example, an operational group “wan-pw-mesh” can be configured on PE **111** and associated with the WAN PW mesh sourced on PE **111**, that is, PW **131, 135** that make up the PW mesh. In the case of a failure of any of the members (PW **131, 135**) of the “wan-pw-mesh” operational group, which would affect the integrity of the PW mesh, the status of the “wan-pw-mesh” operational group will go down. The operational group “wan-pw-mesh” can be associated with PW **139** as a monitoring client or object so that PW **139** monitors the status of operational group “wan-pw-mesh”. This monitoring configuration can be configured so that the status of PW **139** goes down when the status of operational group “wan-pw-mesh” goes down. In this manner, objects which affect the performance of a client object, even if they are not directly connected to the client object, can be grouped and monitored as a single entity to facilitate management of the client object.

A similar operational group “wan-pw-mesh” can be configured on PE **123**, comprising PW **133, 137**, to be monitored by PW **143** as a monitoring client, and on PE **113** to be monitored by PW **141** and on PE **125** to be monitored by PW **145**.

Operationally, in this VPLS scenario, the following steps are involved in enabling the block on group failure:

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1. Identify a set of objects whose forwarding state should be considered as a whole group;
2. Group these objects under an operational group. (In various embodiments, parameters other than forwarding state can also be monitored);
3. Associate clients or client objects with the operational group as monitoring objects such that the status of the monitoring objects will be derived from the status of the operational group.

The structure of embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to FIG. 2. Network elements (nodes) such as routers, service routers, switches, etc., in a communication network have services (objects) configured locally. Many of these services can also be managed centrally by a remote network management system as is well-known in the art. An operational group **201** at a network element is identified by operational group label **203**. The operational group **201** is configured when the group label **203** is assigned. The status of the operational group **201** is stored at **205** along with parameters **207, 209, 211** which provide rules for determining the status of the operational group. Depending on the type of operational group, the status **205** can default to active or standby. Objects (services, endpoints, resources) to be monitored are associated with the operational group **201** by storing their identifier (monitored object ID) at **213, 215, 217, 219, 221**.

The status of the individual objects are monitored and managed by the operating system of the network element as is well known in the art. This monitoring can now be extended to operational groups. Generally the parameters **207, 209, 211** relate to the status of the monitored objects, thus parameter **207** can specify that the status **205** of operational group **201** is defined by a logical OR of the status of the monitored objects, that is, the status of the operational group will be active (up) if at least one of the monitored objects **213, 215, 217, 219, 221** is active. The parameters or rules are then processed by the operating system of the network element to calculate the status of the operational group **201**.

In various alternate embodiments, the status **205** of the operational group **201** is determined by the status of one or more monitored objects **213, 215, 217, 219, 221** according to various rules defined by parameters **207, 209, 211**:

1. The status **205** of operational group **201** can be defined by a logical AND of the status of the monitored objects, that is, the status of the operational group will be active (up) only if all of the monitored objects **213, 215, 217, 219, 221** are active (up).
2. One or more threshold levels are defined, such as a predefined number of objects going down (inactive or standby),
3. One or more threshold levels are defined, such as a predefined percentage of objects going down (inactive or standby).
4. The status of a monitored object in the operational group **201** is considered down (inactive or standby) if it is not forwarding traffic in at least one direction. (Which could be caused by the operational state of the monitored object is down or the direction is blocked through some resiliency mechanisms.)
5. The status of a configured operational group **201** with no monitored objects defaults to active (up). As monitored objects are added to the group, the status of the group is determined by the status of the monitored objects.
6. In the case of Multiple VLAN Registration Protocol (MVRP) applications, the status of a configured operational group with no monitored objects defaults to down (inactive or standby).

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7. The status of an operational group is de-bounced using configurable hold-up/hold-down timers (i.e. the detected state is stored only after it has remained stable for a specified time).

Client objects are associated with operational group **201** by storing their respective identifiers (Monitoring Client Object ID) at **223, 225, 227, 229**. In this manner, the operating system of the network element is informed that the status of each of the monitoring client objects should now reflect the status of operational group **201**.

Advantageously, a service or application implemented using multiple/complex/compound services, endpoints, or resources can easily convey a useful status indication, representative of the status of the underlying services. Embodiments of the present invention can associate disparate objects into an operational group. No hierarchical relationship between monitored objects, operational groups or monitoring client objects is required to make these associations. This provides a versatile and flexible tool for managing complex communications services.

FIG. 3 illustrates a flow diagram of process **300** according to an embodiment of the present invention. This method is performed at a network element of a communication network. The method starts at step **301**. At step **303**, an operational group object is created. The operational group is assigned an identifying label.

Step **305** determines if and what type of object is to be associated with the operational group. If no object is to be associated with the operational group, the process ends at step **313**. Operational groups can be created without associations. Objects can be associated with the operational group at a later time.

If step **305** determines that a monitored object is to be associated, then at step **307** a monitored object is associated with the operational group, so that the operational status of the operational group is a function of the operational status of one or more monitored objects. The process then proceeds to step **311** which determines if additional objects should be associated with the operational group and if so, the method returns to step **305**. If no additional objects are to be associated then the process ends at step **313**.

If step **305** determines that a monitoring object is to be associated, then at step **309** a client object (or service) is associated as a monitoring client object with the operational group so that the operational status of the client object is a function of the operational status of the operational group. The process then proceeds to step **311** described above.

An exemplary command line sequence is now presented for the case of a simple configuration in which a BGP VPLS mesh used to interconnect different customer locations. The following configuration steps apply to a customer edge (CE) device which is dual-homed to two PEs using BGP MH:

```
service>oper-group vpls-mesh-1 create
service>vpls>bgp>pw-template-binding>oper-group
vpls-mesh-1
service>vpls>site>monitor-group vpls-mesh-1
```

The first command creates the operational group “vpls-mesh-1”. The operational group is a virtual group which is used to associate monitored objects and monitoring client objects.

The second command associates an existing BGP VPLS service “pw-template-binding” with the operational group “vpls-mesh-1” such that the operational status of “vpls-mesh-1” is a function of the operational status of “pw-template-binding”.

The third command associates an existing VPLS service “site” as a monitoring client object for operational group

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“vpls-mesh-1” such that the operational status of “site” reflects the operational status of “vpls-mesh-1”.

The same command line principles can apply for the case of a Backbone VPLS used in the PE-GW and PE-C to implement a PBB-VPLS solution across the MAN and WAN interconnection. See IETF definition for PBB-VPLS model at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-ietf-l2vpn-pbb-vpls-pe-model/>.

The description and drawings merely illustrate the principles of the invention. It will thus be appreciated that those skilled in the art will be able to devise various arrangements that, although not explicitly described or shown herein, embody the principles of the invention and are included within its spirit and scope. Furthermore, all examples recited herein are principally intended expressly to be only for pedagogical purposes to aid the reader in understanding the principles of the invention and the concepts contributed by the inventor(s) to furthering the art, and are to be construed as being without limitation to such specifically recited examples and conditions. Moreover, all statements herein reciting principles, aspects, and embodiments of the invention, as well as specific examples thereof, are intended to encompass equivalents thereof.

It should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that any block diagrams herein represent conceptual views of illustrative circuitry embodying the principles of the invention. Numerous modifications, variations and adaptations may be made to the embodiment of the invention described above without departing from the scope of the invention, which is defined in the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A network element comprising a processor configured for:

creating an operational group object associating with one or more monitored objects;

determining a status parameter for each of the one or more monitored objects which are monitored using corresponding one or more monitoring objects, wherein an operational status of said operational group object is a function of the status parameter of each of said one or more monitored objects; and

associating said one or more monitoring objects with said operational group object, wherein an operating status of said one or more monitoring objects is a function of said operational status of said operational group object, such that if the operation status of the operational group object goes down, the operating status of the one or more monitoring objects goes down;

wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the operation status of the operational group object goes down and stays at that level for a predefined period of time.

2. The network element of claim 1, wherein said status parameters of the one or more monitored objects are selected from the group comprising: an operational state; a traffic load level; a traffic quality measure; a bit error rate; a quality of service; and a forwarding status.

3. The network element of claim 1, wherein each monitored object of the one or more monitored objects comprises a service selected from the group comprising: a Virtual Leased Line (VLL); a Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS); a Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN); and a Circuit Emulation Service.

4. The network element of claim 1, wherein said function is selected from the group of: a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects; a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects having a specific state; and a ratio of the quantity of

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monitored objects having a specific state relative to the quantity of monitored objects having a different state.

5. The network element of claim 1, wherein said operational group object requires no hierarchical relationship to any monitored object or monitoring object.

6. The network element of claim 1, wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the status parameters of all or of a predefined number of one or more monitored objects goes down.

7. The network element of claim 1, wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the status parameters of a predefined percentage of one or more monitored objects goes below a threshold.

8. The network element of claim 1, wherein said operational group object is associated with an application.

9. A method for monitoring a group of network objects, the method comprising:

creating an operational group object associating with one or more monitored objects;

determining a status parameter for each of the one or more monitored objects which are monitored using corresponding one or more monitoring objects, wherein an operational status of said operational group object is a function of the status parameter of each of said one or more monitored objects; and

associating said one or more monitoring objects with said operational group object, wherein an operating status of said one or more monitoring objects is a function of said operational status of said operational group object, such that if the operation status of the operational group object goes down, the operating status of the one or more monitoring objects goes down;

wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the operation status of the operational group object goes down and stays at that level for a predefined period of time.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said status parameters of the one or more monitored objects are selected from the group comprising: an operational state; a traffic load level; a traffic quality measure; a bit error rate; a quality of service; and a forwarding status.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein each said monitored object comprises a service selected from the group comprising: a Virtual Leased Line (VLL); a Virtual Private LAN

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Service (VPLS); a Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN); and a Circuit Emulation Service.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein said function is selected to be one of: a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects, a threshold of the quantity of monitored objects having a specific state and a ratio of the quantity of monitored objects having a specific state relative to the quantity of monitored objects having a different state.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein said operational group object requires no hierarchical relationship to any monitored object or monitoring object.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein said operational group object is associated with an application.

15. The method of claim 9, wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the status parameters of all or of a predefined number of one or more monitored objects goes down.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the status parameters of a predefined percentage of one or more monitored objects goes below a threshold.

17. A non-transitory computer readable storage medium tangibly storing computer program instructions capable of being executed by a computer processor, the computer program instructions defining code for:

creating an operational group object associating with one or more monitored objects;

determining a status parameter for each of the one or more monitored objects which are monitored using corresponding one or more monitoring objects, wherein an operational status of said operational group object is a function of the status parameter of each of said one or more monitored objects; and

associating said one or more monitoring objects with said operational group object, wherein an operating status of said one or more monitoring objects is a function of said operational status of said operational group object, such that if the operation status of the operational group object goes down, the operating status of the one or more monitoring objects goes down;

wherein the operating status of the operational group object goes down only if the operation status of the operational group object goes down and stays at that level for a predefined period of time.

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